

The Independent.

J. MILTON UNANGST, Proprietor.
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THE INDEPENDENT solicits contributions
from the general public on any subject—po-
litical, religious, educational, or social—
so long as they do not contain any personal
attacks.

All communications must be accompanied
by the writer's name, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of good faith.
Advertisements for insertion in the cur-
rent week must be in hand not later than
Friday noon.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

OUR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

The readers of THE INDEPENDENT need
not to be reminded of the interest which
it has constantly taken in the young
men and boys of the town; nor how in
its editorials and the communications
frequently published, and in extracts
from other papers bearing on this sub-
ject, it has tried to impress on the peo-
ple of Bloomfield the greatness of the
work lying ready before them, and the
rich harvest they may reap if they will
but enter into the field. To-day we call
their attention to two articles which
will be found in our columns; one a
communication from the Rev. R. S.
Carlin, Rector of Christ Church; the
other from the *Illustrated Christian*
Weekly on "The Church and Children,"
by the Rev. Edward Judson. The letter,
although written more directly on city
evangelization, has much that is ap-
plicable to our town and churches.

Mr. Carlin's "Some Suggestions Con-
cerning Our Duty and Responsibility to
the Young Men of the Town" will un-
doubtedly attract attention, and we
hope that it may produce some profitable
discussion and practical results.

NUISANCES.

Considerable complaint has been made
of the dumping of refuse in vacant lots
near the centre of the town, and In-
spector W. B. Corby has done his best
to put a stop to it. On Wednesday last
the half-burned papers, etc., from Hunt-
ington's store were dumped in J. B.
Harvey's lot on Glenwood Avenue, next
to Dodd's livery stables. In the evening
this rubbish was set on fire, and all

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SUBJECTS THAT INTEREST MANY OF THE
PEOPLE OF BLOOMFIELD

Some Suggestions Concerning Our Duty
and Responsibility to the Young Men of
Our Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

SIR: Your valuable paper has done
much to bring forth a fair statement of
public opinion. The case of the young
men affords ample room for discussion,
in this town as well as in other places.
The changed conditions of life and the
growth of our institutions have not
always been considered from all points.
Recreation is a topic upon which much
may be said and written, and it is to
that topic we now call the attention of
the reader.

History tells us, that the old States
owe their success to the energy of their
founders. When men were obliged to
gain their livelihood from the stony soil
of New England, in the Pilgrim Fathers'
days, there was little need of places of
recreation. By the time they had gone
over their fields, they were in splendid
shape to take nature's sweet restorer
to make them ready for the next day's
toil. But prosperity and ingenuity have
placed the country under different con-
ditions. On account of the various
methods used in the commercial world
and the vast resource of our land, we
have gone ahead of the old-fashioned
way of carrying on business. Except in
isolated cases men do not go about ex-
changing with their immediate neigh-
bors wheat for shoes. But business is
carried on by a system of exchange which
has given rise to new conditions of life.
The invention of machinery has also
helped to lighten labor. So we find,
that our young men after gaining means
of support have also a little time on their
hands for recreation. What to do with
this time is the question. Many are em-
ployed all day in a mental capacity so
that they need physical exercise. The
establishing of reading-rooms and libra-
ries does not always meet the case.
Some have no taste for reading; and
others who have the inclination are
mentally weary. A place erected for
proper amusement and judicious ex-
ercise would do much to improve the
condition of all.

But how go about erecting such a
place? In New York several of the
churches have attached to them large
houses, where there are gymnasiums and
baths and appliances for harmless games.
We have been told that such houses de-
stroy a great amount of gold. The Y. M. C.

no law fixing the number of children.
Again the children, in the natural order
of events, will live longer than the
parents, since they are younger. So
that this foreign child-life extends farther
in time as well as in space. The old
birds will soon drop off the perch, but
the young brood will live on and on.
And then the children are accessible,
while the parents are not. They want
to learn our language, and are allured
by the life and joy and music in our
churches and Sunday-schools. Besides,
the children are malleable, while the
parents are inflexible. If the character
of a community is to be changed at all
it must be through the children.

The Sunday-school, then, is perhaps
the strongest weapon used by the church
in city evangelization. The children are
often drawn from families which the
Gospel can touch in no other way. Then
if the Sunday-school is pervaded by an
evangelistic spirit, and is not merely a
class in sacred geography where the
children are taught the distance from
Jerusalem to Jericho, but if Christ is
presented to their young minds as a
personal Saviour, many of them will be
sure to accept Him. Then they will
want to join your church. In many
cases the parents will interpose no
objections. Then the children will come
into the church, and I have found these
little foreign children my best members.
They love to attend all the services.
They sit in front. They join heartily in
the singing. They are like the tender
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shining after rain. In other cases the
parents may forbid their children to join
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a current of new spiritual life that
flows back into the bosom of the old
state churches; and in either event the
character of the community is radically
changed for the better.

But the Sunday-school alone is in-
adequate. The seasons are too short
and too far apart. Currents of sin and
worldliness sweep between the Sundays
and wash away holy impressions. What
headway would we make in teaching
arithmetic or geography, if the lesson
came once a week, and occupied half an
hour, and was taught by such incompe-
tent, untrained, and unpaid teachers
as are to be found in our Sunday-schools?
Is it strange that our youth are growing
up in ignorance of our sacred books?
The study of the Bible is ruled out of
our public schools. Family prayer is
becoming obsolete, even in Christian
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CHURCH AND CHILDREN.

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Church, that vague and majestic con-
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Holy Scripture and reminds us that all
souls, dwelling on this green earth or in
any other world, who turn reverently
and obediently toward what light they
have, belong to one flock and have one
Shepherd. I mean rather what is often
called the local church—a definite group
of Christians who meet habitually at one
place to break the bread and take the
cup in memory of their Lord, to sing
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His name, to ponder His teachings, and
to endeavor to live His life over after
Him. These groups are not far apart
in our great city, and they contain with-
in themselves the potency for the cure
of every social ill. Each of these
churches has a circumjacent community
pressing against it from every side, and
this community is largely made up of
children.

Now the key to the solution of the
hard problem of city evangelization lies
in the puny hand of the little child.
Who has not stood aghast and felt the
chill of despair creep around his heart
as he has stopped in one of our thorough-
fares and watched the great tide of
foreigners streaming ashore from some
emigrant ship—alien men, women and
children chattering in a strange lan-
guage, and bearing uncouth burdens on
their heads and shoulders? They have
come to stay. In solid phalanx they
take possession of wide stretches of our
city. They form an impregnable mass of
humanity swayed by un-American and
un-evangelical ideas and habits, at the
mercy either of sacramentalism or
materialism. Those that are Christians
have old-world notions of an organic
relation between Church and State.
Their views and practices regarding the
Sabbath and temperance as well as other
social questions are antagonistic to
ours. Our churches retreat before this
inflowing tide, seeking a congenial en-
vironment in the more remote and
favored portions of our island. If our
purpose is to build up our church, this
is of course the right course to take.
But if our aim is to change the character
of our community, then we should bring
to bear upon these dense masses our
best Gospel appliances. And our most
effective measures will be preventive
and educational; our most enduring
work will be among the children. Altera-
tive processes will in the nature of the
case be slow and prosaic, but they will
be sure.

The foreigners that come among us
are very prolific. The children far out-
number the parents. The law limits the
number of children to ten in a family.
The law fixing the number of children.
Again the children, in the natural order
of events, will live longer than the
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is the providential opportunity which
the church has of gathering them daily,
excepting Saturday and Sunday. Let
her employ a devout and trained kinder-
gartner, who shall not only train the
child's mind and body with the charm-
ing symbolic exercises of the kinder-
garten, but will also tell each day a little
of the story of the life of Christ, and also
teach the child Christian prayers and
hymns. Let the kindergarten be sup-
plemented upward by a primary school
embracing children from seven to nine,
and downward by a day nursery includ-
ing children from infancy up to three,
and so let the church take the whole
educational charge of the child from in-
fancy up to the age of nine or ten, when
it can enter the public school in advance
of its class, but will have had during the
first plastic years of its life the con-
stant touch of a consecrated Christian
teacher.

All this, it may be said, will cost a
good deal of money. But consider that
there will be no expense for the erection
or rental of buildings. The average
Sunday-school room makes an admirable
room for a day-school. And what a pity
it is that the church edifices should be
idle so much of the time! If a business
firm should erect an expensive building,
and use it only during six or seven hours
a week, could it expect to succeed? And
yet all over Manhattan Island we have
vast enclosed spaces, which are actually
in use for only a few hours each week.
The rest of the time they serve only to
circumscribe the cheerful habitations of
men, and are, occupied by mice and
silence and gloom. And then the Young
Men's Christian Association comes along,
and instead of utilizing the sacred build-
ings already in existence by housing in
them its benevolent activities, it pro-
ceeds, at enormous expense, to erect all
over the country another set of sacred
buildings. What a godsend it would be,
if the stately church edifices should be-
come each day a school, and be filled
with the joyous crescent life of child-
hood. The salaries of teachers would
have to be met by the systematic gifts
of wealthy Christians. It is easy to
bring against the rich the wholesale
charge of covetousness. But I believe
that here in New York there is immense
treasure held in suspense and ready to
be used, when the possessors are con-
vinced that their gifts will do more
good than harm; when channels are laid
open through which their benevolence
may flow for the actual relief of suffer-
ing and for the permanent amelioration
of mankind. So much money is wasted
in charity and in missionary work that
do not wonder wealthy people are so
cautious. Like an old rat that
has been nipped in many traps, they are
very wary. But let wealthy people
women know that under their eyes and
in their own church there is to be such
a school as I describe, and you will be
surprised to see how readily they will
subscribe for its support. The incident-
al expenses can easily be met by tuition
fees. The poorest children gladly pay
five cents a week.

But besides its Sunday-school, its day
nursery, its kindergarten and its primary
school, a church that is at work in a
mission neighborhood will feel the need
of a little home for children, where it
may take the entire care of waifs that
have been unearthed by its missionaries,
and also a house in the country, where
it can furnish fresh air to its children in
the summer. In all these ways the
church may embrace the child-life that
comes within its reach. All this educa-
tional and philanthropic work will natu-
rally be on a small scale, being adapted
to the circumscribed wants of the local
church, and when one contemplates the
oceanic character of ignorance and vice
and misery in our great cities, one will
instinctively exclaim, regarding such
scanty provisions, what are they among
so many? But such work is always
contagious. When once a single church
has transmuted these ideas into en-
during reality on a scale however small,
then every other church, on the princi-
ple of holy emulation, will go and do
likewise. To crystallize existing social
tendencies is a swift and easy task, but
to reverse vicious tendencies, or to
originate good ones, is toilsome and
prosaic. It is said of a reform that it
always goes through three stages. First
it is laughed at. Then it is said to be
contrary to religion. And in the third
place, every one knows it.

"Say not, the struggle not availeth.
The enemy and the world are great;
The enemy faints not, nor faileth;
And as things have been they remain."
If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars.
It may be in you smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fyers.
And, but for you, possess the field.
For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.
And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright."
—Edward Judson in the *Illustrated Christian*
Weekly.

Died at His Post.
A half-unconscious operator, with his
skull crushed and the blood pouring
from several gaping wounds, vainly en-
deavoring to tell his comrades on the
wire of the fate that had befallen him
ever death's rattle cut short his life.
Such was the picture at the Southern
Pacific telegraph station at Los Angeles,
Cal., says the *Omaha Bee*. "Is he
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to call the operator to his key
the unintelligible click of the
instruments ceased. J. A. Selfert, the op-
er, was unconscious at his key,
vitality had ebbed away, and none of
boys on the line knew that the
the instruments was the vain
of a dying man to tell his fellow
of his cowardly and brutal murder.
It is probable that the incoherent
and dashes may never be translated
the circumstances of the terrible
never be explained, but not a
that wire will ever forget the
attempted, in the shadow of death,
told of the robbery of his office and
frenzied assault upon the defense-
less telegrapher. When discovered
dead, and the office had been robbed
a few dollars by burglars.

The Altruistic Society of Mont-
gain the distribution of flowers to
poor in New York on Tuesday after-
noon and will continue to do so until
They will also during the summer
children to the town twice a week
outing.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

D. R. W. H. VAN GIESON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
No. 64 Washington Avenue,
Scherr's Drug Store.
Office Hours: 8 to 9 A. M., 1:30 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M.
Telephone call Bloomfield 22.

S. C. HAMILTON, D. D. S.,
DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 26 Broad Street, over Post-
office.

EDWIN A. RAYNER,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
802 Broad St., Newark, Room 103.
Residence, Washington
Avenue, Newark.
Acknowledgments, Etc., Taken.

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 802 Broad Street, Newark,
New York Office, 56 Wall St.
CORRA N. WILLIAMS. JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS.

EDWARD OAKES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
781 Broad St. (Fidelity Building),
Newark.
Acknowledgments and affidavits
Residence, 731 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield.

HAILEY M. BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Broad St., Newark.

PIANO TUNER,
432 Franklin Street.

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BLOOMFIELD Savings Institute

JONATHAN W. POTTER, President,
JOSEPH K. OAKES, Vice President,
Office: 7 Broad St., near Post-
office.

Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Also
from 7 to 9 P. M.
An abstract of the Annual Report
of New Jersey, and filed in the
the Secretary of State in pursuance
of the Act of March 1, 1890.

STATEMENT JANUARY 1, 1891.
RESOURCES.
Bonds and mortgages, with accrued
interest \$1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds (market value) 100,000.00
Morris & Essex Ist. Mfg. Bk. Bk.
Delaware & Bound Brook Ist Bk.
R. R. bonds 50,000.00
Real Estate (market value) 100,000.00
Office furniture and fixtures 1,000.00

LIABILITIES.
Due depositors \$1,000,000.00
Surplus 100,000.00

Interest is credited to depositors
days of January and July in each
three and six months then ending
made on or before the first day of
July, April, July, and October.
from the first day of the month
when credited at once become
bears interest accordingly.
JOSEPH H. DOUGLAS

JOSEPH A. PELLO

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INSURANCE

Will attend to selling
all kinds of Real
sonal Property.

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RECLINING ROCKING
at 506 Broad St.,
The most wonderful chair in
15 articles of furniture, and
of position. Can rock and
tong up. All changes of position
instantly.
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